

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK  
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 141

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WATKIN'S THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—Pantomime—  
LOU AND PAUL FRANKLIN.WOOD'S MUSIC AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and  
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.THE MANSION, Fourteenth street.—ROBINSON CRUSOE  
AND HIS MAN TAYLOR.BROTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—  
OTHERS.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EX-  
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY THIEVES.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-  
fourth street.—THE HERMIT'S BELL.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
CARTE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 10th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—  
LURLINE.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
25th street.—THE TEMPEST.GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—  
MILLY'S IMPERIAL JAPANESE THEATRE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICCOXY DICKEY  
DOCK.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FEMALE DETECTIVE—  
WATCHMAN AND HIS DOG.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—  
DAVID COTTERFIELD.THEATRE COMIQUE, 5th Broadway.—COMIC SKEETCHES  
AND LIVING STATUES.—FLOTO.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 5th and  
6th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5th Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 10th  
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.TONY PATRICK'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC  
VOICINGS, NEGRO MINSTRELS.EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 34th st., 5th and 6th sts.—  
GRAND CONCERT.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S  
MINSTRELS.—COMIC SKEETCHES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 21, 1869.

## THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

## Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS  
will receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE  
of the NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,  
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all  
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be  
received as above.

## THE NEWS.

## Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated May 20.

The Oxford crew has commenced to practice for  
the great international contest with the Harvard  
crew. Another challenge has been sent to the Har-  
vard boys by the London Rowing Club.The Grand Lodge of Orangemen of Ireland has  
petitioned the Queen against the Irish Church  
disestablishment.Election disturbances continue in Paris. Since  
the 15th inst. 149 persons have been arrested for  
political offences. The Marseillaise was sung at  
Nimes at a public meeting. At Bourges the prison  
was forced open by political agitators and one of  
their party set free. A riot occurred in Aube, in  
which blood was shed.A number of ex-Queen Isabella's friends have as-  
sembled on the Spanish frontier, preparatory to  
crossing the border.The Emperor of Austria is in favor of the  
Public School bill recently passed by the Reichs-  
rath.The Bavarian elections have resulted in favor of  
a union of North and South Germany.

## Cuba.

Despatches from Havana state that the recent  
reports of the landing of filibustering expeditions  
are unfounded. The Spanish cruisers are watching  
so carefully that it is almost impossible for an ex-  
pedition of the kind to escape them.Mr. La Reintrie, late Vice Consul at Havana, had  
an interview with President Grant yesterday on Cu-  
ban affairs. He has been frequently in the interior  
of the island, and says that the Cubans will certainly  
succeed, as their policy of harassing the Spaniards  
by avoiding decisive engagements was proving very  
effective.The sidewheel blockade runner Salvador, which  
escaped some time ago from Key West, was at Na-  
sau on the 19th inst. She has encountered but little  
opposition there, and seems to be taking on Cuban  
men, arms and munitions under the open eyes of the  
British officials without any interference.The steamer Florida, now lying at Chester, in the  
Delaware river, is to be detained by the Collector  
of Philadelphia, by order of Secretary Boutwell, who  
suspects that the vessel is in the interests of the  
Cubans.

## Miscellaneous.

A Washington correspondent states that President  
Grant's reserve in dealing with the foreign ques-  
tions now prominently presented, does not arise from  
hesitancy or weakness, but that he feels he can do  
nothing as long as the Executive action is entirely  
subordinate to the Senate. He thinks it useless to  
negotiate a treaty with England, to be afterwards  
revoked by the Senate, until he knows what the  
body and the people want, and whether the Senate  
will pay any attention whatever to the treaty  
after it has been negotiated. He considers the  
Senate's control over foreign questions an as-  
sumption of power similar to the Tenure of Office  
act.It is stated that the Cabinet have recently dis-  
cussed the Eight Hour law and concluded that it  
was not intended to reduce the wages. It was there-  
upon decided that the President should issue an  
early day a proclamation to that effect.President Grant stated in conversation with Major  
Moore, of Texas, yesterday, that there would be no  
election in that State before November.Secretary Boutwell has directed that hereafter  
two millions of Treasury gold shall be sold weekly  
until further orders instead of once.Senator Sumner is frequently in receipt of abusive  
letters from England and Canada in reference to his  
late Alabama claims speech.All the departments in Washington are to be closed  
on Saturday, the 22nd, by order of the President, in  
order that the employes may take part in decorating  
the soldiers' graves at Arlington.The imperialists of Washington intend to meet on  
Monday for organization and alliance. They propose  
the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in  
this country.In the case of Davis against the Western Union  
Telegraph Company, now pending in Cincinnati, the  
evidence shows that an individual enterprise had  
been completely broken up by illegal acts on the part  
of the company.A bill was adopted in the Canadian Parliament  
yesterday for the establishment of a telegraph line  
from Montreal to England by way of Greenland and  
Iceland.

A fire, supposed to be caused by an incendiary,

burned down a boarding house in Dayton, Ohio, on  
Wednesday night. One boarder was burned to  
death and another one fatally, and twenty-two or  
thirty others escaped only by jumping out of the  
upper windows.A man named Field, in Lyncoming county, Pa.,  
quarrelled with another named Mathews about the  
division of some money, on Tuesday, and struck him  
over the head with an axe, injuring him seriously.  
A constable named Grey attempted to arrest Field  
yesterday, but was also struck over the head with an  
axe and seriously injured. Field then took to the  
woods, and a squad of men are searching for him.  
The canal boat M. M. Wetherbee went over a dam  
across the Hudson river at Fort Miller, N. Y., on  
Wednesday evening, and the captain's wife and child  
were drowned.The Jubilee chorus have commenced mass rehears-  
als in Boston. Three thousand of them sung in  
Music Hall on Wednesday evening.Four of the coal mines in the Lower Wyoming  
(Pa.) district have resumed work.

## The City.

On Wednesday next the Committee on Applications  
of the Board of Excise, consisting of Messrs. Bos-  
worth, Manierre, Crane and Smith, will report on  
the proposition to reduce the liquor license fees. It  
is highly probable that the fees will be reduced, as  
the committee, three of whom are republicans, con-  
sider the question no longer a political one.The Presbyterian Assemblies, both of the Old and  
New School Churches, assembled in this city yester-  
day, in separate councils. The question of the re-  
union of the Churches was brought up and favorably  
discussed in both bodies, but without any decisive  
action. A full report of the proceedings will be  
found elsewhere in the Herald this morning.The steamship City of Brooklyn, Captain Brooks,  
leaves New York for Liverpool at one o'clock to-  
morrow (Saturday) afternoon, for Liverpool, stop-  
ping at Queenstown. Mails close at the Post Office  
at twelve M.The steamship England, Captain Thompson, Na-  
tional line, leaves pier 47 North river at twelve M.  
on Saturday, for Queenstown and Liverpool.The steamship India, Anchor line, leaves pier 20  
North river, at twelve M., on Saturday, for Glasgow  
via London.The steamship Sherman, Captain Henry, leaves  
pier 12 North river at three o'clock to-morrow after-  
noon, for New Orleans direct.The stock market yesterday was irregular, but  
generally strong and active in sympathy, with an ad-  
vance in New York Central to 139 1/2. Gold was ex-  
cited and rose to 144 1/2, when the market became  
weak and the price declined to 143 1/2.

## Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Congressman N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; E. B.  
Judson, of Syracuse; Judge James Rice, of Indiana;  
Professor R. T. Bunnell, of Georgia; Rev. Charles  
Beach, of Snow Hill, Md.; Dr. J. Allison, of Pitts-  
burg; Judge Davis, of Albion; S. T. Danforth, of  
Salt Lake City; Rev. S. C. Logan, of Pittsburgh; Rev.  
W. Speer, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. M. Smith, of Wheel-  
ing, and Rev. J. C. Carson, of North Carolina, are at  
the St. Nicholas Hotel.Ex-Postmaster General Randall, of Washington;  
ex-Governor E. Chapman, of California; D. W.  
Goeh, of Massachusetts; Senator A. H. Cragin, of  
New Hampshire; W. H. Seward and W. F. Seward,  
of Auburn; E. D. Webster, of Washington; ex-Gov-  
ernor McCormick, of Arizona; Eber H. Reed, of  
Newbold, and George S. Marsh, of Maryland, are at  
the Astor House.C. E. Willets, of Troy; C. L. Cobb, of Michigan; S.  
B. Haines, of Washington; F. Baker, of Philadel-  
phia; Lieutenant B. F. McIntire, of Washington, and  
S. K. Williams, of New York, are at the Metropolitan  
Hotel.J. C. Curtis, of Ohio; Major W. H. Billings,  
of Wilmington, N. C., and George M. Smith, of North  
Havard, Mass., are at the St. Charles Hotel.Captain Gilliam, of Corry, Pa.; Captain A. Ar-  
strong, of Buffalo, and E. J. Jamieson, of Sandusky,  
are at the St. Julian Hotel.M. J. Crammer, United States Consul at Leipzig,  
arrived in the steamer Hammonia yesterday.Commodore Inman, United States Navy, and Comte  
de Divonne, of France, arrived in the steamer St.  
Laurent from Havre, yesterday.Secretary Boutwell in Wall Street—The  
War with the Gold Gamblers.War has been declared by the Wall Street  
gold gamblers against the Secretary of the  
Treasury. They are "dead set" against the  
policy he has adopted of putting in the  
market a million of gold every week in ex-  
change for government bonds, and they have  
evidently entered into a sort of holy alliance,  
by "bulling gold," to drive him off the field.Our Washington despatches inform us that Mr.  
Boutwell "is overwhelmed with letters and  
protests against his financial policy," that  
every day he is visited by patriotic individuals  
anxious to enlighten him in his duties; that  
among others Mr. S. B. Chittenden, of New  
York, has been trying his powers of per-  
suasion, and that he flatly told the Secretary  
that gold would go up to 175 shortly unless his  
present financial policy be abandoned; but  
that "Mr. Boutwell has such confidence in the  
soundness of his own theories that he could not  
be moved by his own party friends or the  
friends of his chief."From this we may infer that through his  
friends the gold gamblers have been getting  
round to the weak side of General Grant.  
Doubtless, however, he has left the manage-  
ment of the Treasury to the full discretion of  
the Secretary, and we have no apprehension  
that the President will interfere with  
him in behalf of the Wall street gam-  
blers, the bulls, who buy gold to-day to sell  
out on a rise to-morrow. It is a simple mat-  
ter of arithmetic that a million of gold from  
the Treasury thrown into the market every  
week is so much added to the available supply  
for our merchants in the payment of duties,  
and that in the course of time the purchase of  
fifty-two millions of bonds annually will of  
itself extinguish the national debt and reduce  
gold to the value of our paper money, dollar  
for dollar. As this looks to the extinguish-  
ment of the business of these Wall street gam-  
blers and all their political affiliations, radicals  
and copperheads, they naturally combine to  
frighten the Secretary off the course.Their devices to this end are some of them  
very sharp and some very shallow and ridicu-  
lous. They hoard up gold to make it short;  
they fill the street with wars and rumors of  
wars. The President at one moment has re-  
solved to proclaim belligerent rights for the  
Cubans; next, the sensation in England over  
Senator Sumner's exposition of the Alabama  
claims means war; then the Bank of England,  
it is given out, will to-morrow raise its rate  
of discount; and then there are dreadful  
dissensions in the Cabinet which signify an  
"irrepressible conflict" in its councils on the  
question of peace or war; and by such sharp  
practices and artful dodges the fluctuations of  
gold among the panic-stricken gamblers are  
made to run the profitable gamut to the bulls  
of two or three per cent in the course of an  
afternoon. This, too, is done in the face of  
the fact that United States securities on the  
dollar command from 110 1/2 for the ten-forties  
to 123 1/2 for six per cents extending to 1881.In the face, then, of such facts as these,  
and of increasing revenues, internal and ex-  
ternal, promising, in the old rule, a surplus  
over the next fiscal year's expenditures of  
fifty millions, and, with anything like proper  
economy, retrenchment and reform, a surplusof a hundred millions—in the face of such  
facts we see the power of the holy alliance in  
Wall street against the Treasury, when, upon  
the financial rumors and devices, it can run  
gold up to 144 against a million a week from  
the department. These Wall street gold rings  
are, in short, the heaviest deadweights which  
the Treasury and the country have to carry.  
Compared with them the whiskey rings are a  
bagatelle; but powerful as they are, and with  
their political gambling affiliations, they can-  
not long maintain the game of locking up  
their gold for a rise against a steady stream  
from the Treasury in the purchase of gold-  
bearing bonds of four or five millions a month,  
and the turn which the market took toward  
the close of business yesterday begins to show  
the reaction.As for all these Wall street stool-pigeon  
rumors and theories of war, by which gulls  
and gudgeons are so readily caught, they are  
utterly absurd. There is no danger of war  
between the United States and any European  
Power or any European coalition. The time  
is eminently inviting to the administra-  
tion in behalf of a bold, decisive  
foreign policy touching the Alabama  
claims, Cuba and Mexico, because we  
have the game in each case completely in  
our hands. Napoleon's Mexican adventure has  
satisfied him in reference to armed interven-  
tions in American affairs directly affecting the  
interests of the United States. The British  
reform movement among the people, including  
Ireland, is security for England, and in the  
New Dominion we have a hostage next door  
for her good behavior. Spain is still in the  
labor of a deliverance from a quasi state of  
anarchy; and neither England, France nor  
Spain is in a situation to propose or entertain  
a proposition for a triple alliance for the pro-  
tection of Cuba. The internal condition of  
each of these Western Powers is revolutionary,  
and from Paris to Rome the Continent is ripe  
for combustion. The general feeling in Europe  
of insecurity is operating to swell the currents  
of European emigration to the United States,  
and to give stability to our bonds of all  
descriptions.We therefore contend that a vigorous and  
progressive foreign policy from General  
Grant will not only meet the general approba-  
tion of the country touching the national  
honor, dignity and expansion, but that this  
policy abroad will be entirely consistent with  
the domestic policy of peace, economy, re-  
trenchment and reform, the payment of the  
national debt and the reduction of gold to  
the level of our paper money. In any event  
even a million of gold weekly expended in the  
purchase of gold-bearing five-twenties is so  
much gained to the Treasury and the country,  
and so much lost to the gold gamblers.POLICE!—An exchange says that Senator  
Sprague has "opened a bureau" in New York.  
This is flat burglary. Where are the new  
Police Commissioners?WHY HE DON'T REPROBATE.—A very  
good reason is given why Mr. Harvey, our  
present Minister to Portugal, does not reciprocate  
the courtesies extended to him by the  
court of Braganza, the diplomatic representa-  
tives from other nations, American naval  
officers and so on. It is a very plain one,  
and may be frequently seen endorsed on  
protested, money drafts—to wit, "no funds."The radical members of Congress for several  
years past have expunged the appropriation  
for the salary of the Minister to Portugal from  
the diplomatic pay roll because he (the iden-  
tical Harvey) was so indiscreet as to write a  
rather copperish letter to Secretary Seward  
about the conduct of the war, or something of  
that sort. Hence his present state of impec-  
cuniosity. He may even have to borrow  
money to get home from his successor, Mr.  
Shellabarger, who leaves on the 26th to take  
Mr. Harvey's place. So much for radicalism.OFFICIAL.—George C. Cooper has been ap-  
pointed State Commissioner of Fisheries in  
place of Seth Green. What will King Salmon,  
Chevalier Trout and all the rest of the finny  
tribe say to this? Mr. Green has been so  
long identified with the fancy propagation of  
their race that his removal cannot but be re-  
garded as a scaly proceeding.PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.—The Sorosis  
stood upon the maxim of "Principles, not  
men," in their rejection of Mr. Roosevelt. It  
is rarely that interest can be expected where  
there is no principle.HOW ENGLAND SEES IT.—England, con-  
scious of her offences against us when we were  
in trouble, expected sharp retributions when we  
were on our feet again. Reverdy Johnson was sent  
out, and she seized him and dined him into  
oblivion. She did not know at first that we  
were not yet ourselves again, but began to  
think as much towards the close of Reverdy's  
career. When Grant came in and the Senate  
came out with a full declaration of our case  
her worst expectations were realized. Know-  
ing the justice of our case, but not knowing  
how far we may mean to press it, she is natu-  
rally uneasy, and the ministry, fearing war, stir  
up a demonstration in the journals.SERIOUS CHARGE AND AN INDIGNANT DE-  
NIAL.—The Mobile Register states that Gov-  
ernor Hoffman is "winning golden opinions of  
all sorts of people;" upon which a Western  
paper remarks that it don't believe Governor  
Hoffman ever bet a dollar in his life; and as  
for keeping company with "all sorts of  
people, it will go its last red that he don't."MISSISSIPPI AND THE FIFTIETH AMEND-  
MENT.—In an address to the people of Missis-  
sippi ex-Governor Brown enunciates the fol-  
lowing as one of the propositions they should  
entertain:—"Fourth—We accept the fifteenth  
amendment." Thus are the Mississippi demo-  
crats, once called the fire-eaters of the South,  
taking a step in the way of progress in advance  
of their brethren in Indiana.A TALE OF A FISH.—It is said that Mayor  
Hall hauled the last pompano of this latitude.  
He might tell us of the history of that fish in  
a chapter that we should take care to have in-  
serted in the next edition of Athenaeus.HOW LONG, oh, laudable gentlemen at the  
head of the government, will you keep Cuba  
out in the cold now? She has a *de facto*  
patriotic government better entitled to civilized  
recognition than the Spanish shambles com-  
mittee that acts under the programme of Valma-  
seda.Workings of the Telegraph Monopoly—A  
Postal Telegraph the Only Relief.The suit brought a few days ago in Cincin-  
nati by H. L. Davis against the Western Union  
Telegraph Company exhibits in a strong light  
the bearing of this gigantic monopoly on the  
commercial interests of the country, and the  
manner in which the vast power they wield is  
used to force every enterprising merchant,  
banker and broker in the country to contribute  
to its gains. From the statements before the  
court it appears that the Cincinnati Stock Ex-  
change Company, desiring to have frequent  
and reliable reports of the condition of the  
market in this city, arranged with Mr. Davis  
for the sending of the same in cipher by tele-  
graph. The business was carried on for some  
time with mutual satisfaction to the parties, until  
the Western Union Telegraph Company deter-  
mined to monopolize the profits that might ac-  
cure from sending mercantile reports over the  
country. Davis was then notified that if he  
would surrender his list of customers to the  
telegraph company they would pay him a  
stated weekly salary to attend to the business.  
When he declined to do this they then threat-  
ened him, and signified that they would make  
him understand that they controlled the mat-  
ter. Accordingly a series of annoyances com-  
menced in his business, and delays in the  
transmission of messages, which finally broke  
up his arrangements and compelled him to  
seek other employment.This case is merely a specimen of the sys-  
tem which has been pursued by the telegraph  
monopoly all over this country, and it has en-  
abled them to obtain the exclusive and un-  
checked transmission of market advices be-  
tween all our great commercial centres. We  
say unchecked, because their market reports  
can only be verified by private telegrams  
transmitted at great cost, and these serve only  
to protect individuals, and not all the mer-  
chants subscribing for the regular report.  
Every man in business knows how unreliable  
these market reports of the Western Union are,  
and yet all are compelled to take them that  
they may know what influences are working in  
their market. We have frequently had to  
refer to delays and suppressions of important  
changes in markets, and some plausible  
excuse is always found for an occurrence  
which may have enabled somebody to make a  
very profitable series of operations. A case  
of this kind occurred two days since in our  
own market. A difference of two per cent in  
the quotation of bonds in the Frankfurt market  
on two consecutive days occurred in the  
Western Union reports which were delivered  
to subscribers in this city. This caused much  
excitement on the street, and on examination  
it turned out that the quotation given the day  
previous was two per cent above the market.  
The excuse was that "a mistake had been  
made in deciphering by the key." We are not  
told if any one had operated in the meanwhile,  
and it only appears that a powerful "bull"  
movement was in operation at the time.We cite this case only to exemplify the dan-  
ger and temptation of monopoly in the trans-  
mission of market advices. It will be said  
that the Western Union do not control the  
European advices. We admit this; but they  
do control the advices between our own great  
commercial centres, which affect prices of all  
our staples of production and trade, and the  
feeling among the business community is that  
reports of important changes in the market  
slips must be verified by private advices.  
This destroys the true object of the merchant  
in paying the monthly tax for the slip; yet, as  
we have already remarked, he must pay the  
tax to the Western Union in order to know  
what is going on.There is but one remedy for this enormous  
evil and wrong. The postal telegraph will  
render that instrument serviceable to every  
merchant and greatly increase its use by them.  
It will facilitate the sending of competing  
market reports and secure promptitude and  
exactness in them. The merchants of every  
city in the country should take action, through  
their respective chambers of commerce and  
commercial boards, to enlighten public  
opinion and urge upon the government the  
early establishment of the postal telegraph.  
We shall then be rid of vexatious monopoly in  
transmission and its attendant errors and  
taxation.DOGS.—The Mayor is of opinion that the  
Board of Health has jurisdiction of dogs, and  
hence will issue no canine proclamations and  
establish no rewards. Let the Board of Health  
make Bergh an inspector for this special duty  
and the dogs will be attended to without shock-  
ing circumstances.THE MAGNIFICENT SOUTH.—It is stated that  
after last year's crop, with expenses paid, the  
South retained two hundred millions in gold.  
Furthermore it is announced that six hundred  
thousand dollars' worth of manufacturing stock  
has been subscribed for a cotton mill at Colum-  
bus, Ga., and seventy-one others are in pro-  
cess of erection at Savannah and other points  
in the State for the manufacture of cotton and  
woolen goods. One factory at Augusta has a  
capital of six hundred thousand dollars, and  
last year turned out nearly six and a half million  
yards of cloth. The Arizona cotton factory,  
established in Claiborne parish, La., since the  
war, is now paying a net profit of twenty-four  
per cent per annum. New Orleans is soon to  
have a cotton mill with ten thousand spindles.  
With these auspicious signs of prosperity be-  
fore us are we not warranted in proclaiming  
the South as magnificent? But she has scarcely  
reached the threshold of her future  
wealth and grandeur, if her sons stop bother-  
ing themselves about politics and all put their  
shoulders to the wheel of the car of fortune.

These Inexplicable Riots in Ireland.

Almost every cable despatch brings news of a  
riot in some part of Ireland. What is the mat-  
ter? These disturbances can hardly be at-  
tributable to Fenianism, for that is defunct,  
gone up in smoke. Neither is there any at-  
tempt in the British or Irish press to show  
that they are of an agrarian character. The  
riot in the northern part of the island the  
other day and its bloody consequences, can  
readily enough be traced to the ancient devil-  
ish spirit of religious animosity. Such demon-  
strations are annual orgies in the absence of  
which that portion of the country would be  
hardly recognizable. But there are no such  
causes of strife existing in the south of Ireland,  
and yet the last row between the people and  
the police, and it appears to have been a brisk  
one, occurred, as we are informed, in Tralee,the chief town of the county of Kerry. There  
was a serious collision between two mobs, an  
interference by the police, armed with carbines  
and revolvers, the mobs being armed also,  
and the result was a serious loss of life. Now  
these matters concern us not at all, except in  
this, that they raise the question as to their  
origin and their probable connection with the  
policy of the Gladstone government. It might  
be well for the government to show that Ire-  
land is discontented and ungovernable in order  
to give to the disestablishment of the Irish  
Episcopal Church, and the contemplated  
measures upon the land tenure, a force which  
the opposition would find it difficult to resist.  
If nothing can quell Irish riots and bloodshed  
but the success of the benign measures of Mr.  
Gladstone, why, of course, there is an argu-  
ment at once in favor of the ministerial policy.  
What a shrewd piece of management it would  
be to keep up disturbances in Ireland just  
now! What a Walpoleonic idea, if any such  
exists in the British Cabinet! These inexplic-  
able riots in Ireland may possibly be solved  
in that way if in no other.

## The Presbyterian Assemblies.

The representatives of the Presbyterian  
Assemblies, Old School and New School, num-  
bering many hundreds, assembled in this city  
yesterday, the main object of the meetings  
being to devise and perfect a plan for the re-  
union of this numerous and influential branch  
of the Christian Church. After organization a  
resolution was adopted directing the formation  
of committees of conference constituted of five  
ministers and five elders, to be named by the  
Moderator of the old Synod, who, per-  
ceiving the vital consequences likely to result  
from his action in this first essential, requested  
that he be permitted time till to-day to delib-  
erate on his nominations. These proceedings  
constituted the main features of the first day's  
routine business. A very pleasing incident  
occurred in the application of a gentleman who  
had journeyed from an extreme point of Texas  
for admission to the General Synod. His creden-  
tials were not in technical form, as the  
Church in his locality is too sparse to form a  
local synod authorized to sign them, in con-  
formity with the rule adopted in the year 1837.  
He stated that his coreligionists, having re-  
mained loyal to the Union during the war,  
communion with their brethren in the South  
was interrupted. An attempt was made to  
"choke off" the applicant, but the Moderator  
had his claim referred to the committee. The  
centre of unity may thus be restored to the  
followers of John Knox in the United States—  
a consummation worthy of the religious fealty,  
devotion in worship, citizen loyalty and unob-  
trusive demeanor of the Presbyterian body in  
general.REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.—The Spanish  
revolutionists still wish for a republican form  
of government. They do not appear to know  
how to do it, however.FLOUNDERING.—Half a dozen women's or-  
ganizations are in existence, and a meeting of  
one or the other is in the papers every day;  
but what is the object? Agitation of woman's  
rights in some shape, apparently; but, judging  
from the meetings, it is plain that they do not  
know exactly what their rights are, what they  
are without, what they have or what they  
want. Without purpose and without definite  
aim, fifty commonplace women come together  
every now and then and cackle—merely to  
cackle.DECLINING DINNER.—Reverdy Johnson has  
taken the superlative degree in declining  
dinner:—"I dine, thou dinnest, he, she or it  
dines; we dine, you dine, corporations dine,  
noblemen dine, trade leagues dine, all hands  
dine. I'm done dining, sine dine."DIPLOMATIC SMUGGLING.—It is proposed to  
give Minister Hule a chance to make a clean  
breast of it about that smuggling business  
before retiring from office. Why not, give all  
our foreign representatives a chance to do the  
same thing before they give up the political  
ghost? What a wonderful, what a humiliating  
spectacle it would present! We hope to be  
forgiven if we express the conviction that  
there is not an American legation abroad, from  
the highest to the lowest, whose linen would  
be found unsold in case of a public washing.THE BOHEMIANS AND BONAPARTE.—Isabella,  
the ex-Queen of Spain, has not for-  
gotten the pleasures of Madrid, her home  
or throne. Two thousand of her adherents  
have mustered on French territory and  
threaten to cross the border in opposition to  
the revolutionary government. The men are,  
it is said, under the command of Generals  
Gasset and Pezuela, officers of much merit  
and bravery and distinguished for their action  
in defence of the royal cause. The Spanish  
government is already on the alert to prevent  
an invasion. Very grave complications may  
arise on the peninsula should it be attempted.  
Isabella is very rich. She is sheltered and  
befriended by Napoleon. Should Bonapartism  
and Bourbonism join hands cordially very ex-  
traordinary consequences may ensue, such as  
the advent of a French army to Madrid, the  
neutralization of Gibraltar and the freedom of  
the Mediterranean. Who can foretell the next  
move? Cuba should seal her charter of inde-  
pendence immediately.GERMAN UNITY.—Bavaria, the most persis-  
tent opponent of the realization of German  
unity under the supremacy of Prussia, has  
fallen into the line of national advance. The  
general elections just held in the kingdom  
have resulted in favor of the perfect union of  
North and South Germany, reversing com-  
pletely the public expression recorded in  
Munich at the moment of the Austro-Prussian  
war. Bavaria is about to cut loose from Rome  
and will soon become independent and pros-  
perous.ALL WRONG.—It is reported that the new  
Minister to China is to confer before his de-  
parture with some ecclesiastical bodies about  
the protection of missionaries in the Celestial  
country. Is this Minister to represent the  
ecclesiastical bodies or the United States? If  
he goes out loaded with missionaries he goes  
to fail and to complicate and prejudice our  
true interests in China. We have got nothing  
whatever to do with the religion of the Chinese;  
and for our accredited representative to take a  
position that regards them as heathen is a  
diplomatic insult. Is this appointment one  
more blunder?

## The Elections and Tumult in France.

France becomes more agitated and dis-  
turbed as the moment of election approaches.  
We have to